

Case 3002

***Papilio camillus* Fabricius, 1781 (currently *Cyrestis camillus*) and *Limenitis reducta* Staudinger, 1901 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation of the specific names**

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Abstract. The main purpose of this application is to conserve the specific name of *Cyrestis camillus* (Fabricius, 1781) for one of the most distinctive of African butterflies, known as the African map butterfly or African porcelain (family NYMPHALIDAE). The name has been in use for this taxon for more than 200 years but it is a junior primary homonym of *Papilio camillus* Cramer, [1780], an invalid name for a West African blue butterfly (family LYCAENIDAE). The specific name of the latter taxon has been known as *isis* Drury, 1773 for more than 150 years; the taxon has been placed in various genera and is currently known as *Azanus isis*. It is also proposed that the specific name of *Limenitis reducta* Staudinger, 1901 (family NYMPHALIDAE) be conserved for the butterfly known as the Southern White Admiral, which ranges from southwest Europe to Iran. The name *reducta* was placed on the Official List in Opinion 562 (April 1959); however, the senior subjective synonym *Papilio sibilla* Linnaeus, 1767 (previously used in a misidentified sense) was not then suppressed, and this is now proposed.

Keywords. Nomenclature; taxonomy; Lepidoptera; butterflies; NYMPHALIDAE; LYCAENIDAE; *Azanus isis*; *Cyrestis camillus*; *Limenitis reducta*.

1. Cramer ([1780], p. 20, pl. 300, figs. A and B) established the specific name of *Papilio camillus* for a blue butterfly from Sierra Leone (family LYCAENIDAE). The dates of publication of the parts of Cramer & Stoll's work were set out in Opinion 516 (May 1958). *P. camillus* was immediately considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Papilio isis* Drury, 1773 (p. 6, pl. 3, figs. 4 and 5, index), also described from Sierra Leone (see, for example, Karsch, 1893). The taxon has been placed in various genera and is now included in *Azanus* Moore, 1881 (see Stempffer, 1967, p. 252). The specific name *isis* has been unambiguously used in African butterfly literature for more than 150 years, whilst the name *camillus* Cramer has been used only in the occasional synonymic list.

2. Fabricius (1781, p. 11) established the name *Papilio camillus* for one of the most distinctive and characteristic of African butterflies (family NYMPHALIDAE). In his description Fabricius referred to 'Mus. Dom. Banks' and a specimen of the species is present in the Joseph Banks collection in the Lepidoptera section of the Natural History Museum, London. The taxon has been included in the genus *Cyrestis* Boisduval, 1832 since this was established, and the combination *Cyrestis camillus* has been consistently used in publications on African butterflies. With two exceptions the specific name *camillus* has been applied to Fabricius's species for more than 200

years. Koçak (1983, p. 39) recorded *P. camillus* Fabricius as a junior homonym of *P. camilla* Linnaeus, 1764 (but see para. 4 below) and stated that *P. pantheus* Drury, 1782 (pp. 7–8, pl. 6, fig. 4, index; described from Sierra Leone) was the valid name for the taxon. In a recent work on the butterflies of southern Africa, Pringle, Henning & Ball (1994, p. 111, pl. 99, fig. 205a) noted that this taxon was 'previously known as *camillus* Fabricius, [but] this name is apparently invalid'; citing Koçak, they regrettably adopted the name *Cyrestis* (*Azania*) *pantheus* (Drury, 1782).

3. The name *Papilio camillus* Fabricius, 1781 is a junior primary homonym of *Papilio camillus* Cramer, [1780] but, since *camillus* Fabricius has been unambiguously used for more than 200 years and *camillus* Cramer has remained unused, it would cause much confusion and serve no purpose to follow priority in this case. *Papilio pantheus* Drury, 1782 is the next available name for Fabricius's taxon but, with the exceptions noted above, it has not been used. Recent publications in which *camillus* Fabricius has been used include D'Abbrera (1980, p. 248), Berger (1981, p. 172), Kielland (1990, p. 130), Larsen (1991, p. 332) and Ackery, Smith & Vane-Wright (1995, p. 363). A representative list of a further 19 publications in which the name *camillus* Fabricius has been adopted, by 17 different authors and dating from 1862 to 1993, is held by the Commission Secretariat. The references are all listed in Ackery et al. (1995).

4. Koçak (1983) recorded *Papilio camillus* Fabricius, 1781 as invalid (para. 2 above) because he considered the name to be a junior primary homonym of *Papilio camilla* Linnaeus, 1764 (p. 304). This is incorrect; *camillus* and *camilla* are Latin nouns, meaning a freeborn youth (masculine) and a freeborn maiden (feminine) respectively (see Brown, 1979, pp. 181, 199), and their spellings do not change according to the gender of the generic name (Articles 31b(1) and 31b(ii) of the Code). They are not homonyms. Moore ([1898], pp. 146, 174; see Sherborn, 1901 for the date of publication) designated *P. camilla* Linnaeus, 1764 as the type species of the new genus *Ladoga*; the species (known in English as the White Admiral) is currently included either in this genus or in *Limenitis* Fabricius, 1807.

5. The name *Papilio camilla* Linnaeus, 1764 was placed on the Official List in Opinion 562 (April 1959; incorrectly recorded with the date '1763'). At the same time the name *Limenitis reducta* Staudinger, 1901 (in Staudinger & Rebel, p. 22; published as *L. camilla* var. *reducta*) was placed on the Official List; it is the name currently in use for a more southern species known as the Southern White Admiral which ranges from southwest Europe to Iran. Opinion 562 recorded that shortly after its (1764) publication, *P. camilla* was abandoned by Linnaeus, and that in 1767 he renamed the species as *P. sibilla*. However, this is not the case; inspection of the *Systema Naturae*, Ed. 12 (p. 781) shows that Linnaeus retained *camilla* in its original (1764) sense for the northern taxon and introduced the name *sibilla* for the more southern species. Subsequently Denis & Schiffermüller (1775, p. 172) switched the meanings of the names *camilla* and *sibilla* (spelt 'sibylla') and these usages were maintained in the genus *Limenitis* until the beginning of the 20th century when *camilla* was revived for the northern species. Linnaeus (1767) had included in *Papilio sibilla* the (senior) synonym *P. rivularis* Scopoli, 1763 (p. 165, fig. 443) and the latter specific name was generally used as valid for a number of years for the southern species. Higgins (1933, p. 60), however, demonstrated that *rivularis* was a senior synonym, and hence the valid specific name, of *Papilio lucilla* Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775 (p. 173), the type

species of *Paraneptis* Moore, [1898] (p. 146). The name *Limenitis reducta* Staudinger, 1901 became accepted for the Southern White Admiral, following the suggestion of Hemming (1934, p. 2). Because of the misinformation on Linnaeus's (1767) nomenclatural actions, in placing the name *reducta* on the Official List in 1959 the earlier name for the taxon, *Papilio sibilla* Linnaeus, 1767, was not suppressed; it is now proposed that this be done to ensure the continued unambiguous use of *reducta* for the more southern species. This name has been consistently used for the taxon in publications for more than 50 years (see, for example, Higgins & Riley, 1970, p. 79, pl. 16; Larsen, 1974, p. 111; Feltwell, 1993, p. 176; and Hesselbarth, van Oorschot & Wagener, 1995, p. 978).

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names:
 - (a) *camillus* Cramer, [1780], as published in the binomen *Papilio camillus*, and all uses of that name prior to the publication of *Papilio camillus* Fabricius, 1781, for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;
 - (b) *sibilla* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Papilio sibilla*, for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *camillus* Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Papilio camillus*;
- (3) to add to the entry on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology for *reducta* Staudinger, 1901, as published in the trinomen *Limenitis camilla reducta*, a record of the ruling in the present case;
- (4) to emend the entry on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology for the specific name of *Papilio camilla* Linnaeus to record the date of publication as 1764 and to record that it is the type species of *Ladoga* Moore, [1898];
- (5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) *camillus* Cramer, [1780], as published in the binomen *Papilio camillus* and as suppressed in (1)(a) above;
 - (b) *sibilla* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Papilio sibilla* and as suppressed in (1)(b) above.

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